AUGUST 19, 1775. THE NUMBER 1254.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND,

From the DELEGATES *appointed by the united colonies of* NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE *plantations*, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYVANIA, *the lower counties on* DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, *and* SOUTH CAROLINA, *in General Congreſs at* PHILADELPHIA, *the 12th of May*, 1775.

FRIENDS, AND FELLOW SUBJECTS,

AS the important conteſt into which we have been driven is now become intereſting to every European ſtate, and particularly affects the members of the Britiſh empire, we think it our duty to addreſs you on the ſubject. We are deſirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of poſſeſſing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane. We are peculiarly deſirous of furniſhing *you* with a true ſtate of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controverſy with impartiality and preciſion.

However incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightened period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has ſacrificed hecatombs of her braveſt patriots on the altar of liberty, ſhould preſume gravely to aſſert, and by force of arms attempt to eſtabliſh, an arbitrary ſway over the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow ſubjects in America; it is, nevertheleſs, a moſt deplorable and indiſputable truth.

Theſe colonies have, from the time of their firſt ſettlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed thoſe very rights of which the Miniſtry have for *ten* years paſt endeavoured, by fraud and by violence, to deprive them. At the concluſion of the laſt war the genius of England, and the ſpirit of wiſdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their ſons, withdrew from the Britiſh counſels, and left that nation a prey to a race of Miniſters, with whom ancient Engliſh honeſty and benevolence diſdained to dwell. From that period, jealouſy, diſcontent, oppreſſion, and diſcord, have raged among his Majeſty's ſubjects, and filled every part of his dominions with diſtreſs and complaint.

Not content with our purchaſing of Britain, at her own price, clothing, and a thouſand other articles uſed by near three millions of people on this vaſt continent; not ſatisfied with the amazing profits ariſing from the monopoly of our trade, without giving us either time to breathe, after a long though glorious war, or the leaſt credit for the blood and treaſure we have expended in it; notwithſtanding the zeal we had manifeſted for the ſervice of our Sovereign, and the warmeſt attachment to the conſtitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid deſign was formed to convert us from freemen into ſlaves, from ſubjects into vaſſals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the firſt time ſince we landed on the American ſhores, were, without our conſent, impoſed upon us; an unconſtitutional edict to compel us to furniſh neceſſaries for a ſtanding army, that we wiſhed to ſee diſbanded, was iſſued, and the legiſlature of New York ſuſpended for refuſing to comply with it. Our ancient and ineſtimable right of trial by jury was in many inſtances aboliſhed, and the common law of the land made to give place to Admiralty juriſdictions. Judges were rendered, by the tenure of their commiſſions, entirely dependent on the will of a Miniſter. New crimes were arbitrarily created, and new courts, unknown to the conſtitution, inſtituted. Wicked and inſidious Governors have been ſet over us; and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notoriouſly infamous Governor *Hutchinſon* were branded with the opprobrious appellation of ſcandalous and defamatory. Hardy attempts have been made, under colour of Parliamentary authority, to ſeize Americans, and carry them to Great Britain, to be tried for offences committed in the colonies. Ancient charters have no longer remained ſacred; that of the Maſſachuſetts Bay was violated, and their form of government eſſentially mutilated and transformed. On pretence of puniſhing a violation of ſome private property, committed by a few diſguiſed individuals, the populous and flouriſhing town of Boſton was ſurrounded by fleets and armies, it's trade deſtroyed, it's port blocked up, and thirty thouſand citizens ſubjected to all the miſeries attending ſo ſudden a convulſion in their commercial metropolis; and, to remove every obſtacle to the rigorous execution of this ſyſtem of oppreſſion, an act of Parliament was paſſed, evidently calculated to indemnify thoſe who might, in the proſecution of it, even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though preſſed by ſuch an accumulation of undeſerved injuries, America ſtill remembered her duty to her Sovereign. A Congreſs, conſiſting of deputies from twelve united colonies, aſſembled: They, in the moſt reſpectful terms, laid their grievances at the foot of the throne, and implored his Majeſty's interpoſition in their behalf; they alſo agreed to ſuſpend all trade with Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies; hoping, by this peaceable mode of oppoſition, to obtain that juſtice from the Britiſh Miniſtry which had been ſo long ſolicited in vain. And here, permit us to aſſure you, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance we could prevail upon ourſelves to ceaſe our commercial connection with your iſland. *Your* Parliament had done us no wrong. *You* had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleaſure, and with gratitude, that *your* nation has produced patriots, who have nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labour and manufactures of Ireland, like thoſe of the ſilk-worm, were of little moment to herſelf, but ſerved only to give luxury to thoſe who *neither toil nor ſpin*. We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement to import from Britain would be *fruitleſs*, and were therefore compelled to adopt a meaſure, to which nothing but abſolute neceſſity could have reconciled us. It gave us, however, ſome conſolation to reflect, that, ſhould it occaſion much diſtreſs, the fertile regions of America would afford you a ſafe aſylum from poverty, and, in time, from oppreſſion alſo; an aſylum, in which many thouſands of your countrymen have found hoſpitality, peace, and affluence; and become united to us by all the ties of conſanguinity, mutual intereſt, and affection. Nor did the Congreſs ſtop here: Flattered by a pleaſing expectation, that the juſtice and humanity, which had ſo long characteriſed the Engliſh nation, would, on proper application, afford us relief, they repreſented their grievances in an affectionate addreſs to their brethren in Britain, and entreated their aid and interpoſition in behalf of theſe colonies.

The more fully to evince their reſpect for their Sovereign, the unhappy people of Boſton were requeſted by the Congreſs to ſubmit with patience to their fate; and all America united in a reſolution to abſtain from every ſpecies of violence. During this period, that devoted town ſuffered unſpeakably. It's inhabitants were inſulted, and their property violated. Still relying on the clemency and juſtice of his Majeſty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take poſſeſſion of their town, to ſurround it with fortifications, and to cut off all intercourſe between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition. All America laments it's fate. Their Prince was deaf to their complaints; and vain were all attempts to impreſs him with a ſenſe of the ſufferings of his American ſubjects; of the cruelty of their *taſk-maſters*, and of the *many plagues* which impended over his dominions. Inſtead of directions for a candid inquiry into our grievances, inſult was added to oppreſſion, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign ſtates was prohibited; and an act of Parliament paſſed to prevent our even fiſhing on our own coaſts. Our peaceable aſſemblies, for the purpoſe of conſulting the common ſafety, were declared ſeditious; and our aſſerting the very rights which placed the crown of Great Britain on the heads of the three ſucceſſive Princes of the Houſe of Hanover, ſtiled rebellion. Orders were given to reinforce the troops in America. The wild and barbarous ſavages of the wilderneſs have been ſolicited by gifts to take up the hatchet againſt us, and inſtigated to deluge our ſettlements with the blood of innocent and defenceleſs women and children. The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domeſtic inſurrections:—— Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the genius of Britain muſt bluſh! Refinements which admit not of being even recited with horror, or practiſed without infamy! We ſhould be happy, were theſe dark machinations the mere ſuggeſtions of ſuſpicion. We are ſorry to declare, that we are poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The Miniſtry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the conſtitution, endeavoured to erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm in America; and, if ſucceſsful, Britain and Ireland may ſhudder at the conſequences!

Three of their moſt experienced Generals are ſent to wage war with their fellow ſubjects; and America is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies:—She loved his brother.

Deſpairing of driving the colonies to reſiſtance by any other means than actual hoſtility, a detachment of the army at Boſton marched into the country in all the array of war; and, unprovoked, fired upon, and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants. The neighbouring farmers ſuddenly aſſembled, and repelled the attack. From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted. The citizens petitioned the General for permiſſion to leave the town, and he promiſed, on ſurrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects. They accordingly ſurrendered their arms, and the General violated his faith. Under various pretences, paſſports were delayed and denied; and many thouſands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town, in the utmoſt wretchedneſs and want. The lame, the blind, and the ſick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and ſome, eluding the vigilance of the ſentries, have eſcaped from the town, by ſwimming to the adjacent ſhores.

The war having thus began on the part of General Gage's troops, the country armed and embodied. The reinforcements from Ireland ſoon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the provincials. In their march the troops ſurrounded the town of Charleſtown, conſiſting of about 400 houſes, then recently abandoned to eſcape the fury of a relentleſs ſoldiery. Having plundered the houſes, they ſet fire to the town, and reduced it to aſhes. To this wanton waſte of property, unknown to civilized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the ſmoak: A ſhocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then firſt tarniſhed the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, when aimed at a brother's breaſt! But, bleſſed be God, they were reſtrained from committing farther ravages by the loſs of a very conſiderable part of their army, including many of their moſt experienced officers. The loſs of the inhabitants was inconſiderable.

Compelled, therefore, to behold thouſands of our countrymen impriſoned, and men, women, and children, involved in promiſcuous and unmerited miſery; when we find all faith at an end, and ſacred treaties turned into tricks of ſtate; when we perceive our friends and kinſmen maſſacred, our habitations plundered, our houſes in flames, and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity; who can blame us for endeavouring to reſtrain the progreſs of deſolation? Who can cenſure our repelling the attacks of ſuch a barbarous band? Who, in ſuch circumſtances, would not obey the great, the univerſal, the divine law of ſelf-preſervation?

Though vilified as wanting ſpirit, we are determined to behave like men; though inſulted and abuſed, we wiſh for reconciliation; though defamed as ſeditious, we are ready to obey the laws; and, though charged with rebellion, will cheerfully bleed in defence of our Sovereign, in a righteous cauſe. What more can we ſay? What more can we offer?

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various and fruitleſs offers and applications we have repeatedly made; not for penſions, for wealth, or for honours, but for the humble boon of being permitted to poſſeſs the fruits of honeſt induſtry, and to enjoy that degree of liberty to which God and the conſtitution have given us an undoubted right.

Bleſſed with an indiſſoluble union, with a variety of internal reſources, and with a firm reliance on the juſtice of the Supreme Diſpoſer of all human events, we have no doubt of riſing ſuperior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned Miniſters. We already anticipate the golden period, when liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, ſhall eſtabliſh her mild dominion in this weſtern world, and erect eternal monuments to the memory of thoſe virtuous patriots and martyrs who ſhall have fought, and bled, and ſuffered in her cauſe.

Accept our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the friendly diſpoſition you have always ſhewn towards us. We know that *you* are not without your grievances. We ſympathiſe with you in your diſtreſs, and are pleaſed to find that the deſign of ſubjugating us has perſuaded Adminiſtration to diſpenſe to Ireland ſome vagrant rays of miniſterial ſunſhine. Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards *you*. In the rich paſtures of Ireland many hungry parricides have fed, and grown ſtrong to labour in its deſtruction. We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous ſchemes of extirpating liberty from the Britiſh empire may be ſoon defeated. But we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, we ſhould be perfidious to poſterity, we ſhould be unworthy that anceſtry from which we derive our deſcent, ſhould we ſubmit, with folded arms, to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or ſate the avarice of a Britiſh Miniſtry. In defence of our perſons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms. When that violence ſhall be removed, and hoſtilities ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, they ſhall ceaſe on our part alſo. For the atchievement of this happy event we confide in the good offices of our fellow ſubjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly diſpoſition we do not yet deſpond; aware as they muſt be, that they have nothing more to expect from the ſame common enemy than the humble favour of being laſt devoured.

By Order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA. *July* 28, 1775.

IN CONGRESS.

THE ſeveral Aſſemblies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Virginia, having referred to the Congreſs a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, which reſolution is in theſe words:

Lunæ, 20° *die Feb.* 1775.

The Houſe in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtioned propoſed.

THAT it is the opinion of this committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly, of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the neit produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

The Congreſs took the ſaid reſolution into conſideration, and are thereupon of opinion:

That the colonies of America are entitled to the ſole and excluſive privilege of giving and granting their own money; that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purpoſes it ſhall be made, and what ſhall be it's amount; and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their conſtitutions, to preſcribe the purpoſes for which money ſhall be levied on them, to take to themſelves the authority of judging of their conditions, circumſtances, and ſituations, and of determining the amount of the contribution to be levied.

That as the colonies poſſeſs a right of appropriating their gifts, ſo are they entitled at all times to inquire into their application, to ſee that they be not waſted among the venal and corrupt for the purpoſe of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the ſupport of ſtanding armies, inconſiſtent with their freedom, and ſubverſive of their quiet. To propoſe, therefore, as this reſolution does, that the monies given by the colonies ſhall be ſubject to the diſpoſal of Parliament alone, is to propoſe that they ſhall relinquiſh this right of inquiry, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving, or of withholding our monies, is an important barrier againſt the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exerciſed to our great oppreſſion; and all hiſtory ſhews how efficacious is it's

intercession for redress of grievances, and re-establishment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with so powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the proposition contained in this resolution is unreasonable, and insidious: Unreasonable, because, if we declare we accede to it, we declare, without reservation, we will purchase the favour of Parliament, not knowing at the same time at what price they will please to estimate their favour: It is insidious, because individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the seller too great for all their powers to satisfy, are then to return into opposition, divided from their sister colonies, whom the Minister will have previously detached by a grant of easier terms, or by an artful procrastination of a definitive answer.

That the suspension of the exercise of their pretended power of taxation being expressly made commensurate with the continuance of our gifts, these must be perpetual to make that so: Whereas, no experience has shewn that a gift of perpetual revenue secures a perpetual return of duty, or of kind disposition. On the contrary, the Parliament itself, wisely attentive to this observation, are in the established practise of granting their supplies from year to year only.

Desirous and determined as we are to consider, in the most dispassionate view, every seeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the British Parliament, let our brethren of Great Britain reflect, what would have been the sacrifice to men of free spirits had even fair terms been proffered, as these insidious proposals were with circumstances of insult and defiance. A proposition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, seems addressed to our fears rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth when borne on the the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unnecessary to raise upon us by force, or by threats, our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themselves acknowledge, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do so in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion it is not just that the colonies should be required to oblige themselves to other contributions, while Great Britain possesses a monopoly of their trade. This, of itself, lays them under heavy contribution. To demand, therefore, additional aid in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion. If we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the restrictions on our trade shut us to the resources of wealth, is it just we should bear all other burthens equally with those to whom every resource is open?

We conceive that the British Parliament has no right to intermeddle with our provisions for the support of civil government, or administration of justice. The provisions we have made are such as please ourselves, and are agreeable to our own circumstances: They answer the substantial purposes of government, and of justice; and other purposes than these should not be answered. We do not mean that our people shall be burthened with oppressive taxes, to provide sinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil list. While Parliament pursue their plan of civil government within their own jurisdiction, we also hope to pursue our's without molestation.

We are of opinion the proposition is altogether unsatisfactory, because it imports only a suspension of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us; because, too, it does not propose to repeal the several acts of Parliament passed for the purposes of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty; taking from us the rights of trial by a jury of the vicinage, in cases affecting both life and property; transporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting by mock trial the murderers of colonists from punishment, and quartering soldiers upon us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of suspending our own legislatures, and of legislating for us themselves in all cases whatsoever. On the contrary, to shew they mean no discontinuance of injury, they pass acts, at the very time of holding out this proposition, for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations, and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquish the exercise of indiscriminate legislation over us.

Upon the whole, this proposition seems to have been held up to the world to deceive it into a belief that there was nothing in dispute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes, and that the Parliament having now been so good as to give up this, the colonies are unreasonable if not perfectly satisfied; whereas, in truth, our adversaries still claim a right of demanding *ad libitum*, and of taxing us themselves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what in this proposal they keep out of sight, as if no such point was now in contest between us, they claim a right to alter our charters and established laws, and leave us without any security for our lives or liberties. The proposition seems also to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal security our well-affected fellow subjects on the other side the water, till time should be given for the operation of those arms, which a British Ministry pronounced would instantaneously reduce the "cowardly" sons of America to unreserved submission. But when the world reflects how inadequate to justice are these vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold succession of injuries, which, during a course of eleven years, have been aimed at these colonies; when it reviews the pacific and respectful expostulations which, during that whole time, were the sole arms we opposed to them; when it observes that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were answered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the Minister himself, on an early occasion, declared, "that he would never treat with America till he had brought her to his feet," and that an avowed partisan of Ministry has more lately denounced against us the dreadful sentence "*delendo est Carthago*;" that this was done in presence of a British senate, and being unreproved by them, must be taken to be their own sentiment, especially as the purpose has already in part been carried into execution by their treatment of Boston, and burning of Charlestown; when it considers the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumstances of cruelty with which these have commenced and prosecuted hostilities; when these things, we say, are laid together, and attentively considered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreasonable, or can it hesitate to believe, with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the ministerial sentence of death, or abject submission. By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 31, 1775.

[☞ *General* BURGOYNE's *letter to General* LEE, *and his answer thereto, in the fourth page.*]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 3.

THE Captain Pacha put to sea the 22d ultimo, on the news said to be received from Egypt, that the Cheik Daher had entirely defeated the army of that country, and that four thousand Egyptians were left dead on the field of battle. We are impatient for a further account of this affair.

PARIS, *June* 3. It is reported that the Duke d' Aiguillon, who should be at the coronation, received orders from the King, last night, to repair to his castle at Veree.——It is said there are still in the different prisons about 500 persons, accused of being concerned in the late tumults, who are to be tried by the Provoit Marshal. Messrs. S. and C. the rich merchants, remain in the Bastile.

VIENNA, *May* 3. We hear that the Persians are making great preparations of war against the Porte, and that the Sophi has put himself at the head of a powerful army, and is marching to attack Bagdad. It is also said that the Georgians will avail themselves of this circumstance to shake off the Ottoman yoke.

BRUSSELS, *May* 26. The exportation of all sorts of corn is prohibited, under very heavy penalties; but a special commission has been granted, at the requisition of the Court of France, for the exportation of 6000 razieres of wheat to Rheims, to prevent any scarcity there during the coronation.

LONDON, *June* 15.

IT was yesterday confidently reported, that advice had been received at Lord Dartmouth's office, from Lieutenant Governor Colden of New York, mentioning, that on the arrival of the news of the affair at Boston, a plan had been laid, and successfully carried into execution, of seizing the fort and battery by surprise; the garrison were all taken prisoners without blood-shed, and by this means about 200 pieces of cannon had fallen into the hands of the provincials. The Lieutenant Governor, it is said, adds, that his authority is totally at an end, and that the committee of the people regulate every thing. The news has thrown the Ministry into the utmost confusion, as New York had always been reckoned their head quarters.

It is said, Lord North, when he received the unhappy news that the provincials had defeated General Gage's troops, was struck with astonishment, turned pale, and did not utter a syllable for some minutes. All further discussion of American and British rights, founded in justice, is at an end. The appeal has been made, by our troops beginning the late affray, to God; but God and American virtue seem to have declared against our pretensions.

On Friday last, about eight o'clock in the morning, the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, accompanied by Sir Hugh Palisser, and other Lords of the Admiralty, set out for Woolwich; from whence they embarked in one of his Majesty's yachts, to make the tour of the royal yards, for the purpose of inspecting principally into the state and condition of the timber, and other naval stores.

On Tuesday night the Earl of Holdernesse, Governor to the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnabrug, arrived in town from Paris, having been absent upwards of 15 months in Italy and France, for the recovery of his health.

Col. Dalrymple kissed hands on Friday. He is going to America with despatches.

The regiments of foot on duty in Ireland will be augmented 15 men per company, in order to replace the troops that are sent to America, that the stipulated number of forces may remain in Ireland.

The Emperor of Morocco seems to dread the revenge of the Spaniards, having sent a Minister to the Dey of Algiers, to purchase 50 Spanish slaves, which he intends to return to the King of Spain, with more of those unhappy wretches in Morocco. The Dey told the Minister, that such slaves as belonged to the State he had no power to deliver up, but if he could agree for such as were in private hands, he had his liberty to treat for them. But on the Minister's application, such exorbitant prices were asked, that he was forced to desist, and write to his master how to proceed.

General Gage has at present no more than 2500 men, including marines; he is besieged by 22,000. When the reinforcements arrive, he will not have more than 6000 effective men.

The following noble Lords voted for delivering their fellow subjects in Canada from popery and slavery, by a repeal of the Quebec act: Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland; Dukes of Manchester and Richmond; Marquis of Rockingham; Earls of Abingdon, Scarborough, Stanhope, Cholmondeley, Fitzwilliam, Effingham, Radnor, and Spencer; Bishop of Exeter; Lords Craven, Ponsonby, Archer, Ravensworth, Wycombe, Beaulieu, and Camden.——The following Lords voted by proxy: The Dukes of Devonshire and Portland; Earls of Stamford and Tankerville; Viscount Torrington; Bishop of St. Asaph; Lord King.

It was yesterday confidently reported upon 'Change, that a vessel is arrived with an account that the provincials, to the number of 50,000 men, had surrounded Boston, and having contrived to get the women and children out of that place, had reduced the town to ashes, and compelled General Gage and his troops to lay down their arms, taking him, the military chest, and all his men prisoners.

Col. Munsell, Mr. Watts, and many other friends and servants of Government, it is said, are arrived from New York, where it is no longer safe for any person to stay who does not either join with, or acquiesce in, the violent measures of the partisans against Government.

The fishery bill, it is said, was what threw the whole American continent into a flame; for the provincials did not mean to commence hostilities: It is certain they were taking the most speedy and effectual precautions to prepare for the worst that might happen.

The number of soldiers said to be seized by the insurgents at New York, on their hearing of the action in New England, is variously reported: Some accounts make them 100, others 200; be that as it may, they seized a considerable quantity of stores, which adds greatly to the zeal of the opponents to Government.

All the provincials who bear arms are provided with rifle barrel guns.

There is an account in town, that the Virginians, following the example of the people of New York, which is highly applauded in America, have politely desired Lord Dunmore to quit his government, and the province; or (though they shall be sorry to offer any violence to his Lordship) they must compel him.

Orders are given for an account to be made out of his Majesty's land forces, both in Scotland and Ireland, and proper returns made with all convenient speed. There are now building, in the different dock-yards, several men of war from 40 to 90 guns, for the use of the Royal Navy, exclusive of other ships of inferior force.

We hear that four regiments of foot will be shortly sent to reinforce the army under General Gage, and that orders will be given to the Lords Lieutenants of sixteen counties to cause the militia to be embodied within their respective commanderies.

Whe hear the Earl of Drogheda's light-horse will be ordered to embark forthwith, at Dublin, for North America.

More regiments are to go from Ireland to America, and three battalions of the guards are to be sent thither, to do Dublin duty.

A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be shipped off with all speed for America.

Extract of a letter from DUBLIN, *June* 10.

"We hear the following six regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America: The 15th regiment, commanded by Major General Sir C. Thompson; 27th, by Col. Eyre Massy; 28th, by Major General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieutenant General Lord John Murray; 46th, by the Hon. Col. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major General Richard Earl of Caven.

On Tuesday night a messenger was sent with despatches for the commissioner of Plymouth dock, with orders for some more ships to be got in readiness to be put in commission.

June 17. Thursday last the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland reviewed, in his Majesty's park the Phœnix, the following regiments, which compose the garrison of the city of Dublin, viz. 3d regiment of horse, Lieutenant General Harvey's; 24th regiment of foot, Hon. Lieutenant General Edward Cornwallis's; 33d, Col. Charles Earl Cornwallis's; 34th, Lieutenant General Lord Frederick Cavendish's; 46th, late Major General William Howe's; 53d, Major General Robert Dalrymple Horne Elphinstone's; and the 57th, Lieutenant General John Irwins; when they made a most pleasing appearance, and went through their different evolutions and firings to the entire satisfaction of his Excellency, the General Officers, and a vast concourse of spectators."

It is said that six new complete regiments of foot will be forthwith raised.

It is said that the militia in every county will be ordered to be drawn up and exercised, that they may be ready to march on a short notice, as soon as Government shall want them to do duty at the several garrisons and other places in this kingdom, in the room of those soldiers who are to be sent to America and Ireland.

Orders were issued on Sunday for equipping several ships of the line with all possible expedition.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that the Spaniards, who for some time past had not molested the English ships in that part, have begun again to use the same insults as formerly. The Captains of several vessels, that lately arrived there, give an account of being boarded by the Spanish guarda costas; and, if not deprived of the most valuable part of their cargoes, they have been plundered of all their live stock, and most of their other provisions.

We hear that some skilful harpooners, who have long sailed in the Greenland service, are engaged, on great encouragement, to go to Newfoundland, to carry on an extensive whale fishery in those seas.

A letter from Barcelona, dated May 8, received by this day's post, says, "that the smallest of the three fleets fitting out at that port, and consisting of itself of 160 vessels, was to sail that day, but it was not known on what destination." The same letters add, that the number of troops embarked on these three divisions amounted to 24,000 men.

It is reported, that a popular nobleman was a few days since requested to re-assume a distinguished post in Administration, and that he refused to accept it, unless a promise was given that the troops should be recalled from America.

The following is literally the conclusion of a letter from a tradesman at Boston, dated April 23d: "Perhaps this is the last letter you will receive from me; for, before the return of Captain Brown, I may be buried in the ashes of Boston, should not a pitying Providence interfere, and save it from destruction. I have a sick mother, a lying-in wife, and five children, all completely wretched. It would soften the most brutal nature to behold children crying to their parents, and mothers weeping over their children."

Extract of a letter from STRATHSPEY.

"The spirit of emigration has reached this country; for on Tuesday se'ennight about two hundred persons rendezvoused at Aviemore, and marched off for Greenock, where they are to embark for America. Among these unfortunate persons was a woman of 83 years of age, on foot, with her son before her playing *Tulluchgorum* on his bagpipes; some of them had children of a month old, which the fathers carried on their backs in a skull or wooden basket."

GRENADA, *June* 28.

On Monday the 26th instant his Honour the Commander in Chief of the islands of GRENADA, *the* GRENADINES, ST. VINCENT, *and* TOBAGO, *sent the following message to the Hon. House of Assembly.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I THINK it my duty to require, that the address and minutes of your House, in favour of the rebellious subjects in America, be rescinded. This I hope will be done before any other business is entered upon by your House. I have the honour to be, &c.

ST. GEORGE's, *June* 26. WM. YOUNG.

Whereupon it was resolved by the House,

THAT a message be sent to his Honour the Commander in Chief, acknowledging, that an address to his Majesty had passed this House, in consequence of an unanimous resolution for that purpose; that such address was ordered to be engrossed and delivered to the late Speaker, for the purpose of presenting the same to the Throne, and is no longer considered to be in the power of this House; that such address contained a renewal of the sentiments of this House, of their attachment to his Majesty's royal person, family, and government, and of their confidence under such auspices, in the conduct of the mother country towards this colony; that the address also deplored the mischiefs already consequent on the unhappy contest subsisting between Great Britain and it's provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out some of the many evils of which the continuation of such disputes were likely to be productive of to these islands; and imploring his Majesty, the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he possessed from the attachment of his servants, and the affection of his subjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends; but contained no principles or expressions tending to encourage or approve rebellion, or a rebellious disposition, in any part of his Majesty's extensive dominions; and therefore, hoping that his Honour will not consider such an address as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifest on all occasions, to his Majesty; and that his Honour will please to allow the continuance of the public business of this colony, which requires the immediate attention of the legislature.

After which a message was accordingly sent to his Honour, the following resolutions were proposed, and passed the House unanimously.

THAT this House are no less astonished than alarmed, to find that the exercise of one of the most acknowledged and indisputable rights of the subject, that of petitioning the Sovereign for the redress of evils, which they either feel or may foresee to be unavoidable, should have drawn upon them the displeasure of the Commander in Chief.

That they are at a loss to comprehend upon what principles an address to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the most respectful terms, and breathing nothing but those real sentiments of loyalty with which this House is impressed, should be construed as encouraging a spirit of disaffection or rebellion in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

That the peremptory requisition to rescind the minutes, and a very loyal and dutiful address to their Sovereign, before the House proceeded on any other Business, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, destructive of the right of making the most decent representations of the state of the colony to the Sovereign, and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertible right of the House of Representatives, but essential to the welfare and good government of the colony.

That this House cannot but, in a particular manner, lament that there should be any interruption to their proceedings, at a time when, with the greatest appearance of harmony among themselves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legislature, they were actually preparing so many useful laws and regulations, which were become materially requisite for the re establishment of public credit, and for the preservation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, must speedily tend to its total ruin. But this House can never resolve to attain even these desirable ends (were the means of doing so still in their power) by the sacrifice of so essential and inherent a

right as that of petitioning their Sovereign for the redress of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreseen.

The same day his Honour thought proper to dissolve the House of Assembly by proclamation.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 26.

LAST Tuesday came to town from Philadelphia, and joined the army of the united colonies, a company of 106 rifle-men. Many hundreds more are daily expected.

WATERTOWN, *July* 24. It is said that General Burgoyne is *delirous* about *half his time*, and that General Gage is often *out of his head:* Whether or not it is the same *distemper* that *infects* both, is not certainly known.

WORCESTER, *July* 26. Information is given to General Gage of matters in our army, &c. by persons in women's cloathing. Who or what they were is not known to our informant; Gage's army was thought to be 9000 strong, but greatly intimidated; the regiments that arrived last at Boston, were as follows, viz. light dragoons, 17th, Col George Preston, 120 men; foot, 35th, Col. Henry Campbell; 49th, Alexander Maitland; 63d, Francis Grant; 420 men each. Regiments destined for New York, but ordered to Boston by Gage: 22d, General Thomas Gage; 40th, Sir Robert Hamilton; 44th, James Abercrombie (killed at Bunker's Hill) 45th, William Haviland; 420 men each. The whole number of the King's troops lately arrived at Boston, 3060.

NEW YORK, *July* 31.

The ADDRESS *of the Committee of Safety, Correspondence, and Protection, of the city and county of* ALBANY.

To PHILIP SCHUYLER, *Esq; Major General and Commander of the forces in the colony of* NEW YORK.

PERMIT us, Sir, to express our fullest approbation on the appointment by which your country has raised you to the chief military command in this colony. While we deplore, as the greatest misfortune, the necessity of such an appointment, we have the utmost confidence, that you have accepted of power for the glorious purpose of exercising it for the re-establishment of the liberties of America, at present unnaturally invaded by a deluded and despotic Ministry.

Born and educated amongst us, in a country which freedom has raised to a state of opulence and envy; you, whose principles are known, whose sentiments have been invariably opposed to arbitrary power, afford us the pleasing prospect of the unmerited exertion of your knowledge, prudence and experience, for the restoration of harmony and peace upon constitutional principles. When the sword shall be rendered useless, except against our natural enemies; when we shall see you restored to the peaceful state of a private citizen; when this happy period shall arrive; then, and not till then, will Americans enjoy the glorious blessings of freedom. By order of the Commitee,

SAMUEL STRINGER, Chairman, *pro temp.*

The GENERAL's ANSWER:

Gentlemen,

I FEEL myself so sensibly affected by this polite and friendly address, that whilst my heart overflows with sentiments of gratitude, I want words properly to convey my thanks.

The honour you do me, in the approbation which you are pleased to express of my appointment to a military command, confirms me in the pleasing reflection, that I shall experience your assistance in a continuance of those generous exertions, by which you have already so conspicuously manifested your love for your country, and your zeal for it's cause.

I most sincerely, and unfeignedly deplore, with you, the unhappy occasion which has forced America to have recourse to arms for her safety and defence. Ambitious only to aid in restoring her violated rights, I shall most cheerfully return my sword to it's scabbard, and with alacrity resume the employment of civil life, whenever my constituents shall direct, or whenever a happy reconciliation with the parent state shall take place.

That indulgent Heaven may guide us through this tempestuous scene, and speedily restore peace, harmony, and mutual confidence to every part of the British empire, is the warmest wish of my heart. PHILIP SCHUYLER.

ALBANY, *July* 9 1775.

August 3. On Wednesday the 12th ult. at 55 minutes after three o'clock in the evening, there was a violent shock of an earthquake at Jessopborough, twelve miles southwest of Lake George; the earth was much agitated with small tossing agile waves, and the noise thereof as loud as thunder; and it was with difficulty that some people that were building a house could sit on the timber, &c. At 51 minutes after six, and 41 minutes after seven, were two small shocks and less noise, and we hear that the first shock was considerable at Ticonderoga, Fort Edward, and felt by some people in Albany, about the same time.

On Tuesday last arrived here, accompanied by several young Gentlemen, volunteers from Maryland and Pennsylvania, Col. Thompson of the Pennsylvania regiment of rifle-men; and yesterday they proceeded on their journey to his Excellency General Washington's camp at Cambridge.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 2.

WE hear from Boston, that General Howe (who is on Bunker's Hill) has promised General Gage to attack and *carry* the provincials lines, provided he will send him from Boston a reinforcement of 30,000 men, for he thinks less will not do.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *May* 31.

"I cannot let Capt. Hazlewood depart without sketching a few lines to you. You will find, by the papers, that we have received an account from Salem of the defeat of Col. Smith, and the precipitate retreat of Lord Percy, by the animated resistance of the brave Bostonians. This intelligence, so contrary to the expectations of Government, who have daily anounced the Americans cowards, has panick struck Administration, and their tory dependents, and has exhilerated the spirits of the sons of America in this metropolis, and the friends to freedom, in the most exalted manner. It is impossible to describe the shame and vexation which are visibly depicted in the countenance of North and his tyrannical abettors. They are constrained to acknowledge, that the regulars began the attack, and equally forced to admit the intrepidity of our countrymen. But what alarms them most, is, the expectation of hourly receiving advice of the whole of General Gage's army being cut off, or meanly sheltering themselves on board the men of war, or in the castle. God grant their total extirpation. Government has not yet received any despatches from the General. She has craved a suspension of the animadversions on the news, until she can refute, or is compelled to authenticate it. In the mean time, stocks have had a shock; and the people every where denounce vengeance against Bute, Mansfield, North, Sandwich, and their ignominious adherents. I impatiently wait the next intelligence, as I have no doubt we shall hear of further significant manifestations of American prowess, founded in that principle which God and their right will inspire them with."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *July* 21.

"We have been in a state of perfect quiet for these several days; both armies are so well entrenched, that they may look with confidence at each other. Dr. Winship, who attended the sick and wounded after the battle at Charlestown, and lived in the same house with the commanding officer of the marines, has given us a precise account of the number of the killed and wounded on the side of the enemy: He assures us we may depend on it's being neither more nor less than 1043, of whom 300 fell on the field, or died in a few hours; many of the wounded have since died through confinement to salt provisions. General Gage exercises a most uncommon severity over those inhabitants of Boston, whom he mistrusts and detains, Beef, of the most miserable kind, is eagerly bought up at one shilling sterling per pound. Fish they have in general plenty, but all accounts agree in a great mortality in their army by fevers and fluxes. On our side, we are amply provided with fresh and salt provisions, and all manner of vegetables; the army in high spirits, and eager to retrieve the honour they lost on Bunker's Hill.

"*P. S.* Since I wrote the above, an account has come in, that our people have burnt the light-house, at the entrance of Boston harbour, taken away all the furniture, and fifty weight of powder, with some other small matters. Though done with great risk, not one was either killed or wounded."

Extract of a letter from BRAINTREE, Massachusetts Bay, *July* 16.

"I am much surprised that you have not been more accurately informed of what passes in the camps: As to intelligence from Boston, it is but seldon we are able to collect any that may be relied on, and to repeat the vague flying rumours would be endless. I heard yesterday, by one Mr. Rollston, a gold-smith, who got out from Boston in a fishing schooner, that their distress increases upon them fast; their beef is spent, their malt and cyder all gone; all the fresh provisions they can procure they are obliged to give to the sick and wounded; that thirteen of our men who were in gaol, and were wounded at Charlestown, are dead; that no man dared to be seen talking to his friend in the street; that they are obliged to be within every evening at ten o'clock, according to martial law; nor can any inhabitant walk the street after that time without a pass from Gage; that Gage has ordered all the molasses to be distilled into rum for the soldiers; that he has taken away all licenses for selling of liquors and given them to his creatures; that he has issued an order that no one else shall sell under a penalty of 10l. that the spirit which prevail among the soldiers is that of malice and revenge; that there is no true courage to be observed among them; that their duty is hard, always holding themselves in readiness for an attack, which they are in continual fear of; that Dr. Eliot was not on board of a man of war, as was reported; that Mess. Lovel and Leach, with many others, are certainly in gaol; that last week a poor milch cow was killed in town, and sold for a shilling sterling a pound; that the transports from Ireland and New York arrived last week, but every additional man adds to their distress."

August 7. We are credibly informed that General *Burgoyne* has lately shewn every appearance of a deep settled *melancholy*, is continually walking the streets of Boston with his arms folded across his breast, and talking to himself.

We are also credibly informed that General Gage and Admiral Greaves have publicly quarrelled; Admiral Greaves having told Gage it was a cowardly action to burn Charlestown. Gage sharply replied, he should not consult him in such matters.

General Gage, it is said, has resigned the command of the troops to General Howe.

Capt. Doodle's company of rifle-men, from York county, in this province, soon after their arrival at the provincial camp near Boston, observing a transport in Mystic river, informed General Washington that only thirty of them would engage to take her. The General received them politely, commended their resolution, and said he had no occasion for the vessel at present.

BALTIMORE, *July* 26.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in FREDERICK *town, to his friend in* BALTIMORE, *dated July* 19.

ON Monday last Capt. Morgan, from Virginia, with his company of rifle-men (all chosen) marched through this place, on their way to Boston. Their appearance was truly martial, their spirits amazingly elated, breathing nothing but a desire to join the American army, and to engage the enemies of American liberty. They were met about a mile out of town by three companies, viz. Capt. Price's company of riflemen, Capt. Gross's, and Capt. Beaty's companies of militia, and escorted a few miles out of town, amidst the acclamations of all the inhabitants who attended them. And yesterday Capt. Price, with his company, also marched; and surely never were two finer companies raised in any country, more determined to conquer or die, than those two companies are. Capt. Cresop also, with his brave company, have marched. I need not say any thing of Capt. Cresop's undaunted courage; not an American but knows him to be an intrepid warrior, and of course he knows his men, and has called them from the many. We are also in hourly expectation of Capt. Stinson, with his company, in this town, on his way to Boston. GOD grant them a speedy and happy arrival there. So many offered to join the above companies, that not one of them but might have had 100 men at least."

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 19.

THE Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esquires, are appointed Delegates, by the Convention, to represent this colony in Continental Congress, to be held at Philadelphia the 5th of next month.

The Hon. Continental Congress have appointed Dr. Benjamin Franklin Postmaster General of the united colonies of North America, with a salary of 1000 dollars a year; and Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esquires, of Philadelphia, joint Treasurers of the united colonies.

Capt. Hill, who left Boston on Wednesday the 12th Instant, informs, that, just before his departure, a brig arrived there from Virginia, loaded with pork in her hold, and live stock, such as hogs and poultry, upon deck; the master's name he forgot, but described him to be a slim man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, wore his own dark hair, and light coloured sagathy clothes. The brig was about 100 tuns burthen, with yellow sides, and came from James river, the Captain (Hill) believes from Norfolk. She was cleared out from Jamaica, and her cargo was delivered to the King's contractor at Boston. Captain Hill asked the mate of the brig whether any of his hands had been pressed. He answered, *no*; that the business they came upon was of such a nature as prevented it.

Tuesday last (the 15th instant) being the anniversary of the *Transfer Day*, a sermon was preached in the college chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Bracken; afterwards, the President, Masters, and Scholars, convened in the hall, when the two medals adjudged a few days before, one to John Camm White, for his superior skill in mathematicks and natural philosophy, the other to Mr. Thomas Evans, a prize due to the best classick scholar, were delivered to those young Gentlemen, with a congratulatory Latin speech by the President. Mr. Evans then ascended the rostrum, and pronounced a Latin oration in praise of the founders and benefactors. Mr. White afterwards pronounced one in English, setting forth the advantages of education, and the grateful memory of the Founders. Lastly, Mr. Granville Smith pronounced a Latin oration on the same subject as Mr. Evans.

MECKLENBURG, Aug[illegible] 1, 1775.

I INTEND FOR GREAT BRITAIN immediately. (2‖) ROBERT SPENCE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 19, 1775.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that she intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL on *Friday* next, for young Ladies; she therefore hopes the Gentlemen and Ladies will be kind enough in sending their Daughters. She flatters herself she shall be able to give entire Satisfaction, as no Care or Pains on her part will be wanting. Her Days for teaching are *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, every Week; the Price 20s. Entrance, and 4l. a Year. The School will be kept at Mr. *Blovet Pasteur's*. SARAH HALLAM.

LOST, between the Subscriber's Plantation and *Allen's Creek* Church, on *Wednesday* the 5th Inst. an old *Turkey* Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a Bond of Mr. *Patrick Coutts's*, for upwards of 150l. and his Note of Hand for 61. 18s; also Mr. *John Watkins's* Note for 30l. and Mr. *Richard Hanson's* for 85l. 3s. I desire the Gentlemen may not pay any of the above Monies to any Person except myself; and I will give a reasonable Reward to any Person who will deliver the said Pocket Book, with the above Contents, to me in *Louisa* County. (1‖) DAVID HUDSON.

HANOVER Town, *August* 10, 1775

I INTEND to leave the Colony for a few Months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderson*, Junior, my Attorney during my Absence. All Persons with whom I am concerned, either as Debtor or Creditor, will very much oblige me by settling their Accounts with me as soon as possible.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

AUGUST 15, 1775.

A LIST of TOBACCO now remaining in *Meriwether's* Warehouse, which have been there upwards of 3 Years, *viz*,

	Mark.	No.	Gros.	Tare.	Nett.	
Stephen Saunders,	S S	8	715	130	585	stemmed.
William Fretwell,	W F	4	600	106	494	Leaf.
William Wilson,	W W	1	825	130	695	Leaf.

The above Hogshead of Tobacco of *William Fretwell's* appears to have been re-prized to 956 lb. Nett, for some Person unknown to me, as it was done before I came to the Place as an Inspector. I hereby give Notice, that on *Saturday* the 26th of this Month, at the above-said Warehouse, will be sold to the highest Bidder, for ready Money, all the above-mentioned Tobacco; likewise all the Transfer Tobacco that may then be remaining in the Warehouse, and not demanded before.

1‖ JOHN BLACKWELL, Inspector.

INDIAN *Creek*, Lancaster *County*, *August* 1, 1775.

STOLEN from the Subscribers Landing, on *Wednesday* the 26th of last Month, a PETTIAUGER, built of Pine, between 30 and 32 Feet in Length, and 3 or 4 Feet in Breadth, with 8 Seats of the same Sort of Wood, two of which are new. The lower Part of her Gunwale is made of Oak, and the Top of Pine; a Moulding, or Bend, on both Sides, made of Pine. She has been lately coated with Turpentine, both Inside and out; her Gunwale and Bends are painted black, and between the two she is painted white, with a black Vine round her Quarters; two Hearts (either white or black) painted on her Stern-Piece, which are scarcely perceivable. Her Thowl-Blocks are made of Oak, have been much worn, and are now faced with the same Sort of Wood, which is almost worn through. She is well timbered, and has three Iron Clamps in her Head, one in her Stern, and two in her Bottom, which were dovetailed in, over a Crack on the Inside of her. Her Stem is faced with Iron, and has an Iron Thimble nailed on it, to fix a Painter to. She rows with four Oars, two of which are carried away with her; also a new Rudder, with Iron Pintles on it. Her Stern-Piece is Oak. I have some Reason to believe she was carried away by a Negro Man belonging to Mr. *William Nutt* of *Northumberland* County, as he was seen on my Plantation the Day I lost her, and is now run away. It is more than probable he will attempt to get to *Norfolk*, where (from a Report that has lately prevailed) he may expect to be harboured and protected. Whoever secures the Pettiauger, so that I get her again, shall receive 40s. Reward, besides what the Law allows, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief, —if a white Man THOMAS PINCKARD.

AUGUST 3, 1775.

RUN away from Mr. *Thomas B. Griffin's*, in *Lancaster* County, on the 30th Ult. a Convict Servant Man named WALKER, an *Englishman*, by Trade a Carpenter and Joiner, about 35 or 36 Years old, and about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, has light brown Hair, talks pretty quick, and often uses the words *in Regard to that*; he looks thin at this Time, occasioned by a venereal Disorder, which makes him limp when he walks quick, and stains his Breeches behind. He was clothed in a Brick-dust coloured Coat, a blue Sagathy Jacket, which is fine, but much worn, *Russia* Drill Breeches, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, and a white ribbed Pair, a Pair of Country Shoes not blacked, a Pair of *German* Serge Breeches of a gray Colour, and two Osnabrug Trousers. If the said *Walker* shall be taken up fifty Miles from Home, and conveyed to me, I will give 10l. Reward; and if under fifty Miles, 5l.

JOHN WORMELEY.

HAMPTON, *August* 8, 1775.

STRAYED from this Place, on *Thursday* last, the following HORSES: A dark Bay about 14½ Hands high, 8 or 9 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail; a Blood Bay about 14 Hands high, rising 6 Years old, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, with a few white Hairs in the End of his Tail; a very bright Bay, rising 4 Years old, supposed to be near 15 Hands high, a Blaze Face, his near hind Foot white, full Mane and Tail; and a large light sorrel Horse, above 15 Hands high, rising 6 Years old, with white Feet, a Snip on his Nose, and full Mane and Tail. Whoever delivers the said Horses to the Subscriber, in *Hampton*, shall have 3l. Reward, or in Proportion for either of them, besides reasonable Charges, paid by CARY MICHELL.

THE Ship *Molly*, *John Cowan* Master, in *James* River, will sail for *London* on or before the 1st of *September* next. (‖

HENRICO, *July* 31, 1775.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the 29th Instant, a likely Negro Man named WILL, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 30 Years of Age, has a Scar on one Side of his Chin, and on each Thigh, and has lost Part of his great Toe. Whoever delivers him to me, if taken twenty Miles from Home, shall have 20s. Reward, besides what the Law allows.

GEORGE COX.

STOLEN from *Williamsburg*, in *June* last, a small GRAY HORSE with a Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock (as well as I recollect) thus ·. He is very well made, about 9 Years old, has a small Dent in his right Hip, which is not plain when standing, but very apparent when pacing, which is very slow. I will give 20s. to any Person who will either deliver him to Mr. *James Geddy* in *Williamsburg*, or to me in *Petersburg*. WILLIAM HILL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, in the upper End of *Long Creek*, a GRAY MARE about 13 or 14 Years old, 4 Feet 4 Inches high, Middle sized, paces slow, had a Bell on tied with a Leather Strap, and branded on the near Buttock ●. Posted, and appraised to FOUR POUNDS.

NATHANIEL MANSON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, two GRAY HORSES, *viz.* one of them 9 Years old last Spring, about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock W C, has been worked in a Chair, and has a galled Breast; the other is a very light Gray, about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, about 11 Years old, and has been galled on his Breast with a Harness. They have been shod all-fours, and both pace a little. Posted, and appraised, the former to 15l. and the latter to 10l. RICHARD JONES, Senior.

POETS CORNER.

THE PRESENT TIMES: Addreſſed to a young LADY.

Heu quantum Scelus eſt! OVID.

WHILE civil wars diſtract this happy land,
And brothers fall beneath a brother's hand;
When ſire and ſon uplift the threat'ning ſhield,
And frequent parricides pollute the field;
When horrid diſcord reigns,—ELIZA, ſay,
Should freedom's vot'ries chaunt in merry lay?
Apollo's ſelf would gen'rouſly diſdain,
And all the Muſes blaſt th' enervate ſtrain:
Sad tragic ſcenes beſpeak the poet's lore,
He chaunts panegyric, alas! no more;
No more with rapture of ELIZA's charms,
The wit that pleaſes, and the touch that warms,
With all the beauties that adorn her mind,
Beſtow'd by nature, and by art refin'd,
I fondly ſing.——The trumpet from afar
Invites the patriot to the doubtful war.
Bleſt with thy ſmiles, thou dear auſpicious MAID,
What can I fear, or who can be afraid?
The free-born ſoldier ſure will never flee,
When led by PUTNAM, WASHINGTON, or LEE!
In thee, great WASHINGTON! our hopes conſide:
Lead on, brave man, we'll conquer by thy ſide,
While Gage, immur'd in fair Boſtonia's walls,
For aid inceſſant to Britannia calls.
She hears his plaints, and fears to pity join,
Sends out her minions, Clinton, Howe, Burgoyne:
To meet theſe traitors on th' embattled plain,
To ſlay, or fall amidſt the mighty ſlain,
I gird my body with Bellona's zone,
While Heaven's high Hoſts proclaim our cauſe their own.
Now Mars inſpires, I ceaſe to ſing the FAIR,
Though to protect them is the warrior's care;
From hoſtile villains, and their ſanguine arms,
'Tis ours to reſcue undefil'd their charms.
To ſuccour freedom, and protect our right,
To guard the fair, we brave th' unnat'ral fight.
Should vict'ry crown us in the noble ſtrife,
Eternal glory marks the hero's life.
Should death and ſlaughter be our hapleſs doom,
Unfading laurels wreath the martyr's tomb:
A juſt reward awaits his ſoul on high,
On earth his memory ſhall never die;
And when you read the fatal ſtory o'er,
One tear ſhall drop for him who is no more;
Who nobly ſtruggled to ſupport the laws,
And nobly fell in freedom's ſacred cauſe;
Breathleſs and naked on th' enſanguin'd plain,
'Midſt friends and brothers, ſons and fathers, ſlain.
Prone in the duſt with bleeding wounds he lies,
Invokes his friend, alas! but friendleſs dies:
No pitying hand his langdid eyes to cloſe
He breathes his laſt amidſt inſulting foes;
His body plunder'd, maſſacred, abuſed,
By chriſtians,—chriſtian burial refuſed;
Thrown as a carrion in the public way,
To dogs and Britons, and to birds a prey.
While WARREN's ſoul aſcends the diſtant ſkies,
On earth his blood for ample vengeance cries:
Great ſpirit reſt; by Heaven it is decreed,
Thy murd'ring tyrants by the ſword ſhall bleed.
E'en racks and gibbets would but conſecrate,
And death repeated be a gentle fate.
All human tortures are, alas! too few;
E'en hell itſelf muſt find a torment new.
The ſword is drawn, in peace no more to reſt,
Till ſlaughter bathes it in ſome traitor's breaſt.
Honour my weapon with the glorious taſk,
Upon it's point let tyrants breathe their laſt.
Kind powers! beneath thy all-protecting ſhield
I draw the angry ſword, and take the field.
But, ſhould I fall, regard me gracious Heaven,
Cancel my faults, and be my ſins forgiven.

A LETTER *from General* BURGOYNE, *in anſwer to one wrote him by General* LEE.

DEAR SIR, BOSTON, *July* 9, 1775.

WHEN we were laſt together in ſervice I ſhould not have thought it within the viciſſitude of human affairs that we ſhould meet at any time, or in any ſenſe, as foes: The letter you have honoured me with, and my own feelings, combine to prove we are ſtill far from being perſonally ſuch.

I claim no merit from the attentions you ſo kindly remember, but as they manifeſt how much it was my pride to be known for your friend. Nor have I departed from the duties of that character, when I will not ſcruple to ſay, it has been almoſt general offence to maintain it: I mean, ſince the violent part you have taken in the commotions of the colonies. It would exceed the limits and propriety of our preſent correſpondence to argue at full the great cauſe in which we are engaged. But, anxious to preſerve a conſiſtent and ingenuous character, and jealous, I confeſs, of having the part I ſuſtain imputed to ſuch motives as you intimate, I will ſtate to you, as conciſely as I can, the principles upon which, not voluntarily, but moſt conſcientiouſly, I undertook it.

I have, like you, entertained from my infancy a veneration for public liberty. I have likewiſe regarded the Britiſh conſtitution as the beſt ſafeguard of that bleſſing to be found in the hiſtory of mankind. The vital principle of the conſtitution, in which it moves and has its being, is the ſupremacy of the King in Parliament; a compound, indefinite, indefeſible power, coeval with the origin of the empire, and co-extenſive over all it's parts. I am no ſtranger to the doctrines of Mr. Locke, and other of the beſt advocates for the rights of mankind, upon the compact always implied between the governing and governed, and the right of reſiſtance in the latter, when the compact ſhall be ſo violated as to leave no other means of redreſs. I look with reverence, almoſt amounting to idolatry, upon thoſe immortal Whigs who adopted and applied ſuch doctrine during part of the reign of Charles I. and in that of James II. Should corruption pervade the three eſtates of the realm, ſo as to pervert the great ends of their inſtitution, and make the power, veſted in them for the good of the whole people, operate like an abuſe of the prerogative of the Crown to general oppreſſion, I am ready to acknowledge, that the ſame doctrine of reſiſtance applies as forcibly againſt the abuſes of the collective body of power, as againſt thoſe of the Crown, or either of the component branches ſeparately; ſtill always underſtood, that no other means of redreſs can be obtained: A caſe, I contend, much more difficult to ſuppoſe when it relates to the whole than when it relates to parts. But, in all caſes that have exiſted, or can be conceived, I hold that reſiſtance, to be juſtifiable, muſt be directed againſt the uſurpation or undue exerciſe of power, and that it is moſt criminal when directed againſt any power itſelf inherent in the conſtitution.

And here you will diſcern immediately why I drew a line in the alluſion I made above to the reign of Charles I. Towards the cloſe of it, the true principle of reſiſtance was changed, and a new ſyſtem of government projected accordingly. The patriots, previous to the long Parliament, and during great part of it, as well as the glorious revolutioniſts of 1688, reſiſted to vindicate and reſtore the conſtitution; the republicans reſiſted to ſubvert it.

Now, Sir, lay your hand upon your heart, as you have enjoined me to do on mine, and tell me, to which of theſe purpoſes do the proceedings of America tend? Is it the weight of taxes impoſed, and the impoſſibility of relief, after due repreſentation of her burthens, that has induced her to take arms? Or is it a denial of the legiſlative right of Great Britain to impoſe them, and conſequently a ſtruggle for total independency? For the idea of a power that can tax externally, and not internally, and all the ſophiſtry that attends it, though it may catch the weakneſs and prejudices of the multitude in a ſpeech or a pamphlet, is too preſterous to weigh ſeriouſly with a man of your underſtanding, and I am perſuaded you will admit the queſtion fairly put.

Is it then for a relief from taxes, or from the controul of Parliament "in all caſes whatſoever," that we are in war? If for the former, the quarrel is at an end. There is not a man of ſenſe and information in America who does not ſee it is in the power of the colonies to obtain a relinquiſhment of the exerciſe of taxation immediately, and forever. I boldly aſſert it, becauſe ſenſe and information muſt alſo ſuggeſt to every man, that it can never be the intereſt of Britain to make a ſecond trial.

But if the other ground is taken, and it is intended to wreſt from Great Britain a link of that ſubſtantial, and, I hope, perpetual chain, by which the empire holds; think it not a miniſterial mandate; think it not mere profeſſional ardour; think it not prejudice againſt any part of our fellow ſubjects, that induces men of integrity (and among ſuch you have done me the honour to claſs me) to act with vigour: But, be aſſured, it is conviction, that the whole of our political ſyſtem depends upon preſerving entire its great and eſſential parts, and none is ſo great and eſſential as the ſupremacy of legiſlation: It is conviction, that as a King of England never appears in ſo glorious a capacity as when he employs the executive power of the ſtate to maintain the laws, ſo, in the preſent exertions of that power, his Majeſty is particularly entitled to our zeal and grateful obedience, not only as ſoldiers, but as citizens.

Theſe principles, depend upon it, actuate the army and fleet throughout: And let me at the ſame time add, there are few (if any) Gentlemen among us who would have drawn his ſword in the cauſe of ſlavery. But why do I confine myſelf to the fleet and army! I affirm the ſentiments I here touched to be thoſe of the great bulk of the nation. I appeal even to thoſe trading towns which are ſufferers by the diſpute, and the city of London at the head of them, notwithſtanding the petitions and remonſtrances that the arts of parties and factions have extorted from ſome individuals; and laſt, becauſe leaſt in your favour, I appeal to the majorities of the laſt year upon American queſtions in Parliament. The moſt licentious news-writer wants aſſurance to call theſe majorities miniſterial; much leſs will you, when you impartially examine the characters of which they were in a great degree compoſed; men of the moſt independent principles and fortunes, and many of them profeſſedly in oppoſition to their general line of conduct.

Among other ſupporters of Britiſh rights againſt American claims, I will not ſpeak poſitively, but I firmly believe, I may name the men of whoſe integrity and judgment you have the higheſt opinion, and whoſe friendſhip is neareſt your heart: I mean Lord Thanet, from whom my Aid de Camp has a letter for you, with another from Sir C. Davers. I do not encloſe them, becauſe the writers, little imagining how difficult your conduct would render our intercourſe, deſired they might be delivered into your own hands.

For this purpoſe, as well as to renew "the rights of our fellowſhip," I wiſh to ſee you; and, above all, I ſhould think an interview happy, if it induced ſuch explanations as might tend in their conſequences to peace. I feel in common with all around me for the unhappy deluded bulk of this country; they foreſee not the diſtreſs that is impending. I know Great Britain is ready to open her arms upon the firſt reaſonable overtures of accommodation; I know ſhe is equally reſolute to maintain her original rights; and I alſo know, that if the war proceeds, your hundred and fifty thouſand men will be no match for her power. I put my honour to theſe aſſertions, as you have done to others, and I claim the credit I am willing to give.

The place I would propoſe for our meeting is the houſe on Boſton neck, juſt within our advanced ſentries, called Browne's houſe. I will obtain authority to give you my parol of honour for your ſecure return: I ſhall expect the ſame on your part, that no inſult be offered to me. If the propoſal is agreeable to you, name your day and hour; and, at all events, accept a ſincere return of the aſſurances you honour me with, and believe me affectionately your's, J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. I have been prevented by buſineſs anſwering your letter ſooner. I obeyed your commands in regard to Generals Howe and Clinton; and I likewiſe communicated to Lord Percy the contents of your letter, and my anſwer. They all join with me in compliments, and authoriſe me to aſſure you they do the ſame in principles.

General LEE's *anſwer to the above letter.*

CAMBRIDGE, *head quarters, July* 11.

GENERAL Lee's compliments to General Burgoyne, would be extremely happy in the interview he ſo kindly propoſed; but as he perceives that General Burgoyne has already made up his mind on this great ſubject, and that it is impoſſible that he [General Lee] ſhould ever alter his opinion, he is apprehenſive that the interview might create thoſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions, ſo natural to a people ſtruggling in the deareſt of all cauſes, that of their liberty, property, wives, children, and their future generations. He muſt therefore defer the happineſs of embracing a man whom he moſt ſincerely loves until the ſubverſion of the preſent tyrannical Miniſtry and ſyſtem, which he is perſuaded muſt be in a few months, as he knows Great Britain cannot ſtand the conteſt. He begs General Burgoyne will ſend the letters which his Aid de Camp has for him. If Gardiner is his Aid de Camp, he deſires his love to him.

URBANNA, *July* 29, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon, for a few Months.

BENNETT BROWNE.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 27, 1775.

STOLEN, in the Night of the 20th Inſtant, from the Plantation of *Ralph Wormeley*, Eſq; in this County, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, riſing 4 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his left hind Foot white, neither docked nor branded. Alſo a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock RW, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has been lately worked in a Plough. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe and Mare to me, at the aforeſaid Plantation, or will give ſuch Intelligence that I may get them, ſhall have 20s. Reward if taken up in this County, and 40s. if out thereof. (tf) HARRY GAINES.

☞ There was a SADDLE carried off with the Horſes.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, at *Drummond's Neck*, in *James City* County, on the 18th of *June*, a DARK BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder I T, and on the near Buttock =, has a Half hanging Mane and Switch Tail, both hind Feet white, and about 6 or 7 Years old. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, at the above-mentioned Place, ſhall have 20s, Reward, paid by ___ EDWARD LACY.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c. The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter*'s Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the ſickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a SORREL GELDING about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with ſome white Specks upon him, a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces ſlow, and branded on the near Buttock D. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20l. JOLLEY PARRISH.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friſzled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.